

PROVINCIAL NEWS

HALKIRK MINISTER RECEIVES TRANSFER

(By Bulletin Correspondent)

HALKIRK, May 25.—Under the first division of the new church plan, Rev. J. Victor Howey of Zion church is transferred to Halkirk, which succeeds him here, coming from Dewberry near Lloydminster. Rev. J. W. Stettler, pastor of Athabasca Landing and the Gadwy church, goes to Rev. J. V. Howey.

Rev. J. V. Howey and "Mrs. Howey" are being congratulated on the arrival of their first child, a boy, Monday, the 15th May. Both are going well.

The ball game at Halkirk stampeded on Saturday last between Halkirk and Brûlé, with the Halkirk team winning 9 to 2.

Mr. Strader, a farmer in the Coopers district, Halkirk, was away from his play a week ago. He is now in Coopers, having had a ruptured intestine, and is in a very low condition.

Two accidental poisonings occurred.

HAD BOILS ALL OVER HIM

There is only one way to get rid of boils and that is by going right to the seat of the trouble—the blood—the bad blood must be made pure before the boils disappear.

BURROCK BLOOD BITTERS

cleanse the system and removes all the bad from the body.

On one arm he had 16 boils, his elbow and wrist, live on the back of his hand, and 10 on his fingers. Every night he was well occupied with the boils, now does the same thing. The "Remedies" of the evening news, usually, are to have a bath, to see some of them succumbing to the water, and then to go to bed.

Most of our citizens have been able to rid themselves of the boil bug, although there are still a few here and there, some of them succumbing to the water, and then to go to bed.

Dr. W. H. Webb, Halkirk Blood Bitters, and to his surprise it completely removed all the boils, in a very short time.

H.B.B. has been on the market for the last few weeks, and when you ask for it, put up only by The T. Miltoun Co., Limited, Toronto.

Call.

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The Edmonton Bulletin

Published every legal morning by Edmonton Publishers, Limited, at The Bulletin Building, 544½ 104th Avenue East, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. G. F. O'Connor, President; J. A. Alloway, Managing Director; Secretary-Treasurer; A. L. Alloway, Managing Director.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In Edmonton, \$1.00 per year. Six months, \$0.50. One year, \$1.00.

Delivered by Carrier, \$1.00 per year. Six months, \$0.50.

In Canada, Daily, \$1.00 per year. Six months, \$0.50.

In United States, Daily, \$1.00 per year. Six months, \$0.50.

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TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1925.

SIR JOHN FRENCH

The death of the Earl of Ypres, better known as Sir John French, removed still another of those who served the Empire and its Allies in a distinguished way in the great struggle.

Sir John really belonged to an earlier age of soldiering and had learned the art under conditions vastly different from those which were created by the crowding of hundreds of thousands of invaders into the small territory of Belgium. In earlier times he was succeeded by men who were less to be uncared for and were thus more easily able to accommodate themselves to the new kind of warfare.

But while Britishers continue to honor the men who stepped into the breach in times of crisis his name can never be forgotten. He led the "old Contingents" in the fight from Mons to the Marne. Greater honor than that has come to no mortal.

ANOTHER BANK DISAPPEARS

The directors of the Union Bank have decided that they cannot make the enterprise pay. They have accordingly asked and been granted permission by the Government to sell the bank. The sale of the bank's assets have been compiled with another will have been added to the long list of bank mergers which have taken place during the last couple of decades, and another of these chartered institutions will disappear.

The circumstances of the Union Bank appear to be quite like those of the First National Bank which took the like course a few years ago. It is not insolvent, nor apparently in danger of becoming so. But the banks have fallen away and it is not possible to cut down operating expenses in proportion. The alternatives before the directors are to sell the bank or to go into a sale. The former course would have depreciated the market value of the stock, and would also have raised doubt about the solvability and prospects of the bank which would have made its successful operation still more difficult.

If the stockholders think that they have been sold out, then it will not appear that the public interest will suffer through their being allowed to do so. It certainly would be a hard law that would compel investors to carry on under such conditions against their judgment. There is no more foolishness in the country because the government is made, and no less amount of money available for business loans, while the security of depositors will be strengthened if it is affected at all.

The one objection that may be made, and it has been made on previous occasions, is that the number of banks in the country is too great and competition proportionately reduced. But that criticism is very frequently accompanied by the claim that there is little or no competition between banks anyway, either in the interest offered to depositors or in readiness to advance loans to business. In this case the need for more banks appears to exist simply in order to prevent the establishment of new ones. In that, as in other fields of enterprise, a condition of monopoly invites competition.

The Union Bank is a western undertaking. Its head office is in the West, and it is in the prairie provinces that most of its business is located and the bulk of its business done. It will be agreeable to western sentiment that a condition of the sale is that the west is to be given strong representation on the directorate of the enlarged Royal, with an assistant general manager in charge of the operation of the western branches.

POWERLESS WATER POWERS.

The Opposition at Ottawa consider it an offence because a company proposes to develop power on the Ottawa river and has asked the Dominion Government to be allowed to sell in the United States the energy that is not required in Canada.

The Government did not give its consent on the terms asked, nor on any terms. The matter has been left in abeyance, and the statement of the Press is that it will remain there until Parliament has done its duty.

Power has been developed under general regulations governing the export of power and it is the conditions upon which power may be carried or stopped in order to accommodate industrial requirements at home.

But because permission to export was sought, even though the terms asked, the Government refused to agree to Mr. Meighen and Sir Henry Drayton have been making the rafters ring with denunciations of the Ministers. This being a free country, where anybody can write a letter to a Minister if he pleases, and make any request he pleases, it is not surprising to learn how a "government" is to protect itself from such attacks from concession hunters, nor from blamers if critics fit to make such appeals the ground for attack upon the Ministers, to whom they are addressed, even when the appeals are not granted.

It is not difficult to impress their own administrative record if this is the case that could be said about the Governments of which Mr. Meighen and Sir Henry were members was that they turned a deaf ear to the importunities of concession people who came asking for what they did not demand.

As to the export of power, there does not seem to be any more reason why that should be forbidden than that our farmers should be forbidden to export wheat. Provided, of course, that actual needs first are served. An idle water power is a mighty unused resource. If our neighbors are willing to pay good money for electricity developed from nobody's water, and the country would be poorer by refusing to allow them to do so.

Canada is not so overflowing with wealth that it can turn down an opportunity to sell anything that can be sold without leaving the country poorer. And a water power is one kind of resource

that does not diminish in volume and value through use.

When Parliament comes to establish regulations, the first of its functions will be to see that it will be of a kind to encourage rather than discourage the investment of money in hydro undertakings for power development. The country can never grow prosperous by keeping its streams and other usable resources idle.

OUR WAR-PROVOKING MILITIA!

One Parliamentary pessimist had a field day last week. So far as can be gathered from the summary of the debate they want the Government to starve the militia out of existence in the interests of world peace. While they are distributed more less regardless of party lines, the leader of the Progressives still has a majority of the anti-defence contingent in this. If we talk peace we shall have peace; if we talk war we shall have war.

That sounds well. Most things sound well which we would like to be true. But it is that this kind of peace has been, and will be, true, and never will be true until human nature undergoes a regenerative process of which there is little enough sign as yet. And the part of humanity that needs the regeneration is not inside Canada but outside it. Canadians never started a war, but outside it, Canadians never started a war, either. Otherwise—and never will. But no amount of peace palaver inside Canada will stop the operation of forces outside Canada which make for war.

Belgium was not "talking war" eleven years ago. It was bound by international treaty to not declare war against any belligerent state. Its little army was neither an incentive nor a threat to Germany. But Belgium had war all the same. It would have had less war, and infinitely less of the horrors of war, if its army had been ten times the size. Had its army been big Belgium would have had no war at all. Yet King Albert's troops have been taken to the road to war.

Does anybody suppose that contemporary nations are keeping up their armaments because Canada maintained the nucleus of a defence force? The thing is absurd. There is only one country within striking distance of our militia, and that is the United States. We could not conquer that if we wanted to, and the last—but one—that we should want to fight. The United States would not disband a regiment if we abolished our militia entirely. As for the snarling states beyond the Atlantic, they do not know whether we have a gun or not, and care less. If the Orient knows and cares, it is because interested in the militia as a barrier against the easy conquest of Canada, not as a prospectively possible implement to be used in the Canadian conquest of the Orient.

For the preservation of world peace it is necessary to talk peace, then it is plain enough that the talking will have to be done outside Canada. As a people we are unanimously for peace, and ask nothing of the world but to leave us alone. Just in case some other country should not be willing to let us alone we maintain a militia, but the militia are not to make the militia unnecessary by cultivating peace sentiment they will have to cultivate it where it is lacking. They might spend the summer touring Europe or the Orient explaining to the people there that they ought to talk about peace, not war, talk about peace, and bring themselves to the point where they will believe in peace and want nothing but peace.

When our pacific M.P.'s have brought the rest of the world to the peaceful frame of mind with which Canadians live and have their being the political horizon will be clear. We will have the militia, junk the submarine, dismantle our shore batteries—if we have any—and settle down to enjoy the millennium. Meantime, as our pacific M.P.'s haven't any intention of turning missionaries, we shall have to maintain the militia for the time being, and maintain the police. And when times are not quite so hard we shall have to spend a good deal more money on it than we are doing now, in order to bring it up to a thoroughly effective standard.

Twenty Years Ago

From the Files of the Daily Bulletin, May 26, 1905

The weather: Maximum 64, minimum 34.

Splendid weather foreseen for Victoria Day, May 24, although in the morning a dark overcast sky with a few small showers did not make the day look promising. Many went to North Saskatchewan, while also a large number went to Calgary by special train to take in the sports there. All lively bands the day were in evidence, and the weather was fine, making reservations for all rigs made several days hence. Edmonton defeated the Fort at baseball, lacrosse and junior baseball. A good program of racing was also carried on there.

Montreal. An immense coffee cup, situated in the new stadium "Montreal," exploded yesterday, severely scalding two waitresses and slightly burning a number of patrons.

Mr. J. B. Boyle, of the firm of Taylor, Boyle and Garrow, has received a largely signed resolution from the electors of the provincial constituency of Lethbridge asking him to become a candidate for that constituency in the first Alberta provincial election. Mr. Boyle has written back his acceptance to run as a candidate.

Chicago. One thousand extra police were sworn to today by the Mayor to control the striking teamsters. The sheriff has also sworn in hundreds of extra deputies.

A meeting of the graduates of McGill University, Montreal and Princeton, met at the Windsor Hotel last evening when a graduation examination was formed. A. C. Bauldoff was elected president.

Current Comment

ECHOES OF THE FRANZ

Vancouver Sun: If hell is no worse than it is believed, some people are going to get off mighty light.

Toronto Telegram: Banditries are now in our midst, but will hardly ever be as plentiful as spring poons.

Regina Leader: The only woman who has ever sat in the Saskatchewan legislative assembly is a Liberal, and she is the only woman nominated for the approaching elections.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

—By Ahern



